

instructs the Copyright Office and the Department of Commerce jointly to study and report to Congress on the effect of these limitations upon such services, upon copyright owners and upon the public interest, and to make appropriate legislative recommendations.

Requires Direct Payment to Artists: The sound recording statutory performance license provision specifies that royalty payments should be shared equally by performing artists and recording companies. Current law funnels these payments to artists through the recording companies. Our bill requires that these payments instead to be made directly to the artists or to a collective organization representing the artists.

There is uniform agreement among record labels, online companies and consumers that changes to the copyright law are needed. Congress has a responsibility to promote an online marketplace which will allow legitimate, innovative services to thrive. I call upon my colleagues to join with us as we seek to facilitate the rapid introduction of legitimate online music services for the benefit of our constituents, the listening public, of the creators of copyrighted material and of the technology and other entrepreneurial companies which seek to deliver music to consumers. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join with Mr. CANNON and me in supporting this measure.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO HERBERT OLSON

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Herbert Olson for his contribution toward the preservation of Colorado's land and natural resources. Herb worked for forty-three years with the Colorado Bureau of Land Management before recently retiring. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Herbert for the huge strides he has made for Colorado.

Herb was instrumental in establishing the land acquisition program for the BLM, which has acquired over 33,000 acres of private property during his time there. His talent for working with a diverse group of people allowed him to acquire land from willing sellers only; never did the BLM use the threat of condemnation to force a sale of land.

Because of Herb's work, some of the most breathtaking lands in the world are now under the careful direction of the BLM. His dedication and leadership has provided current residents and visitors of Colorado with the assurance not only that they will be able to enjoy the lands, but also that the property will be preserved for future generations.

The leadership that Herb demonstrated during his long tenure with the BLM has proven fundamental for the success of the program. I would like to thank him for his dedication toward our beautiful state and to congratulate him on a long and successful career. He certainly deserves our recognition.

FEDEX GROUND WINS SAFETY AWARD

HON. FRANK MASCARA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to FedEx Ground, the ground transportation subsidiary of FedEx Corporation. For the second year FedEx Ground has been awarded the American Trucking Association (ATA) President's Trophy for Safety Excellence.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, FedEx Ground, previously known as RPS, is the second largest small-package carrier in North America. While providing fifteen years of efficient, affordable, and safe shipping services to customers throughout the United States and Canada, they have accumulated a long list of awards and recognitions for their outstanding safety performance. In addition to the ATA President's Trophy for Safety Excellence, the company has, for the last three years, been awarded "Carrier of the Year" in the small-package ground category by Wal-Mart, the world's largest retailer. Furthermore, the members of the National Small Shipments Traffic Conference have selected FedEx Ground as Parcel Carrier of the Year in 2001 and 1999. All of these awards require a company to establish a record of technological innovation, reliable service, and excellent safety results.

Headquartered in my district, FedEx Ground employs 35,000 men and women nationwide, and 1,700 in the Pittsburgh area. The company moves over 1.5 million packages every day with their 370 distribution hubs and 9,500 drivers and contractors. One of those drivers, Jennifer Zinkel, is one of ten FedEx Ground drivers to be made a captain of the prestigious ATA Road Team during the company's history. She has over 700,000 accident-free miles in her eight-year career as a driver.

I would like to pay special recognition to FedEx Ground President and CEO Daniel J. Sullivan. His vision of merging technological advancements, reliable service, and high safety standards have made the company a leader in the industry.

It is an honor for me to recognize the employees of FedEx Ground in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a team of citizens who recognize the importance of safety to the public while providing high quality shipping services.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND SURVIVORS IMPROVEMENT ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. MELISSA A. HART

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 31, 2001

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to strongly support H.R. 1140, the Railroad Retirement and Survivors Improvement Act of 2001. As a cosponsor and one of the 384 yeas votes, I am pleased to see the House pass this needed legislation.

One of the original meetings I had in my first months in Congress was with a group of widows whose husbands had worked for Conrail in Beaver County in my Pennsylvania dis-

trict. These women expressed to me how they struggled to pay their high electricity bills and rising health care costs, and that this legislation would go a long way toward helping them meet those costs. Last session, the House approved similar legislation, but the Senate failed to consider it. I hope that the overwhelming support in the House this time will give the momentum we need to give these widows and retirees the relief they need. It also modernizes the pension plan—ensuring that the program will continue to railroad workers and their loved ones.

This legislation not only increases benefits to widows of railroad employees, but also:

Lowers the minimum age of workers with 30 years service eligible for full benefits;

Creates an independent Railroad Retirement Trust Fund; and

Expands the investment authority of the fund to generate better returns.

In a "railroad state" like Pennsylvania, legislation like this provides the needed security for a large portion of our residents. It has the backing of both railroad labor and management.

Now that we have done our part to pass legislation that strengthens railroad retirement, let's make sure that we follow through and get this legislation to the President's desk.

A TRIBUTE TO THE 116 YEARS OF SERVICE BY MANHATTAN'S GOUVERNEUR HOSPITAL

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Manhattan's Gouverneur Hospital on the occasion of its 116th anniversary. Since opening its doors to the Lower East Side community in 1885, Gouverneur Hospital has been committed to providing dependable high quality health care at an affordable price. From excellent emergency services to quality long-term care, Gouverneur Hospital has been there for its neighbors time and time again throughout the past century. An excellent medical facility and a haven for the community, the Hospital and its staff provide patients with efficient, thoughtful and affordable care.

On September 12th, 2001, Gouverneur Hospital will be holding a fundraising event in honor of its 116th year of service. I am pleased to offer my congratulations to Gouverneur Hospital on this occasion. The money raised at this function will enable the hospital to better meet the needs of the community, by expanding its nursing facilities, acquiring a mobile medical van, and increasing its services to the Chinese community. I also commend the recipients of the Gouverneur Hospital Community Service Award for their invaluable contributions to the Gouverneur Hospital community.

For the services they have provided to the Lower East Side and their dedication to the well-being of the community, I offer my sincere congratulations to Gouverneur Hospital for 116 years of outstanding service.

CONGRATULATING THE CHURCH
OF KHALISTAN ON 15 YEARS OF
SERVICE

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, for 15 years of service to the Sikhs, the people of South Asia and America.

Fifteen years ago Dr. Aulakh left a well-paying job to begin striving day in and day out in an effort to draw attention to the plight of the minorities of India. Since that time he has succeeded in raising awareness of the treatment of Christians, Kashmiri Muslims, and other minorities in India and throughout the world. Dr. Aulakh has spoken out on behalf of these people; he has highlighted injustices, and in so doing, has raised the level of awareness of such issues throughout the United States.

On October 7, 1987, the Sikh homeland declared its independence from India. At that time, Dr. Aulakh was named to lead the struggle to regain the lost sovereignty of the Sikhs.

If it were not for Dr. Aulakh's tireless efforts, the human-rights conditions in India would go unexposed and unpunished. Because of his efforts, all of us in Congress are much better informed on these matters and we are more able to take appropriate action. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Dr. Aulakh and the Council of Khalistan for their tireless efforts on behalf of freedom.

TORTURE AND POLICE ABUSE IN
THE OSCE REGION

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, over the July Fourth recess, I had the privilege of participating in the U.S. Delegation to the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly's annual meeting held in Paris, where I introduced a resolution on the need for the OSCE participating States—all of our States—to intensify our efforts to combat torture, police abuse, and racial profiling. This resolution, adopted and included the Assembly's final Declaration, also calls for greater protection for non-governmental organizations, medical personnel, and others who treat the victims of torture and report on their human rights violations. The resolution also condemns the insidious practice of racial profiling, which has the effect of leaving minorities more vulnerable to police abuse. Finally, my resolution calls for the OSCE participating States to adopt, in law and in practice, a complete ban on incommunicado detention.

Tragically, recent news reports only underscore how urgent the problem of police abuse is. I would like to survey a few of the reports received by the Helsinki Commission in recent weeks.

First, on July 7 in Slovakia, the body of Karol Sendrei, a 51-year-old Romani father, was returned to his family. The convoluted account of his death has included mutual re-killings among police officers and, so far,

has led to the resignation of the mayor of Magnezitovce and indictments against three police officers. While much remains to be sorted out, this much is clear: On July 5, Mr. Sendrei was taken into police custody. The next day, he died of injuries, including shock caused by a torn liver, cranial and pericardial bleeding, and broken jaw, sternum, and ribs. According to reports, Mr. Sendrei had been chained to a radiator and beaten over for the last twelve hours of his life.

The deaths in police custody of Lubomir Sarissky in 1999 and now Mr. Sendrei, persistent reports of police abuse in villages like Hermanovce, and the reluctance of the police and judicial system to respond seriously to racially motivated crimes have all eroded trust in law enforcement in Slovakia. As Americans know from first-hand experience, when the public loses that trust, society as a whole pays dearly.

I welcome the concern for the Sendrei case reflected in the statements of Prime Minister Dzurinda, whom I had the chance to meet at the end of May, and others in his cabinet. But statements alone will not restore confidence in the police among Slovakia's Romani community. Those who are responsible for this death must be held fully accountable before the law. I will continue to follow this case, along with the trials of the three men still being prosecuted for the murder of Anastazia Balazova last year.

Although it has received far less press attention, in Hungary, a Romani man was also shot and killed on June 30 by an off-duty police officer in Budapest; one other person was injured in that shooting. While the police officer in that case has been arrested, too often reports of police misconduct in Hungary are ignored or have been countered with a slap on the wrist. I remain particularly alarmed by the persistent reports of police brutality in Hajduhadhaz and police reprisals against those who have reported their abuse to the Helsinki Commission. In one case, a teenager in Hajduhadhaz who had reported being abused by the police was detained by the police again—after his case had been brought to the attention of the Helsinki Commission, and after Helsinki Commission staff had raised it with the Hungarian Ambassador. In an apparent attempt to intimidate this boy, the police claimed to have a "John Doe" criminal indictment for "unknown persons" for damaging the reputation of Hungary abroad. These are outrageous tactics from the communist-era that should be ended.

I urge Hungarian Government officials to look more closely at this problem and take greater efforts to combat police abuse. I understand an investigation has begun into possible torture by a riverbank patrol in Tiszabura, following reports that police in that unit had forced a 14-year-old Romani boy into the ice-cold waters of the Tisza river. There are now reports that this unit may have victimized other people as well. I am hopeful this investigation will be transparent and credible and that those who have committed abuses will be held fully accountable.

In the Czech Republic, lack of confidence in law enforcement agents has recently led some Roma to seek to form their own self-defense units. Frankly, this is not surprising. Roma in the Czech Republic continue to be the target of violent, racially motivated crime: On April 25, a group of Roma were attacked by German

and Czech skinheads in Novy Bor. On June 30, 4 skinheads attacked a group of Roma in Ostrava; one of the victims of that attack was repeatedly stabbed, leaving his life in jeopardy. On July 16, three men shouting Nazi slogans attacked a Romani family in their home in As in western Bohemia. On July 21, a Romani man was murdered in Svitavy by a man who had previously committed attacks against Roma, only to face a slap on the wrist in the courts.

These cases follow a decade in which racially motivated attacks against Roma in the Czech Republic have largely been tolerated by the police. Indeed, in the case of the murder of Milan Lacko, a police officer was involved. More to the point, he ran over Milan Lacko's body with his police car, after skinheads beat him and left him in the road. In another case, involving a 1999 racially motivated attack on another Romani man, the Czech Supreme Court issued a ruling that the attack was premeditated and organized, and then remanded the case back to the district court in Jesenik for sentencing in accordance with that finding. But the district court simply ignored the Supreme Court's finding and ordered four of the defendants released. Under circumstances such as these, is it any wonder that Roma so lack confidence in the police and judiciary that they feel compelled to defend themselves?

I am not, however, without hope for the Czech Republic. Jan Jarab, the Czech Government's Human Rights Commissioner, has spoken openly and courageously of the human rights problems in his country. For example, the Czech News Agency recently reported that Jarab had said that "the Czech legal system deals 'benevolently' with attacks committed by right-wing extremists, [f]rom police investigators, who do not want to investigate such cases as racial crimes, to state attorneys and judges, who pass the lowest possible sentences." I hope Czech political leaders—from every party and every walk of life—will support Jan Jarab's efforts to address the problems he so rightly identified.

Clearly, problems of police abuse rarely if ever go away on their own. On the contrary, I believe that, unattended, those who engage in abusive practices only become more brazen and shameless. When two police officers in Romania were accused of beating to death a suspect in Cugir in early July, was it really a shock? In that case, the two officers had a history of using violent methods to interrogate detainees—but there appears to have been no real effort to hold them accountable for their practices.

I am especially concerned by reports from Amnesty International that children are among the possible victims of police abuse and torture in Romania. On March 14, 14-year-old Vasile Danut was detained by police in Vladesti and beaten severely by police. On April 5, 15-year-old Ioana Silaghi was reportedly attacked by a police officer in Oradea. Witnesses in the case have reportedly also been intimidated by the police. In both cases, the injuries of the children were documented by medical authorities. I urge the Romanian authorities to conduct impartial investigations into each of these cases and to hold fully accountable those who may be found guilty of violating the law.

Mr. Speaker, as is well-known to many Members, torture and police abuse is a particularly widespread problem in the Republic of